TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS .- At a meeting of working Republicans in the XIth Assembly District, on Monday evening, at No. 191 West Twentyeighth strest, a Club was formed auxiliary to the Central Campaigu Club. Mr. T. C. Sears was elected President, Edward Gilbert, first Vice President, John W. Oliver, second Vice-President, O. S. Baker and C. A. Runkie, Secretaries, James O. Bennett, Treas urer, and Samuel Sinclair, P. C. Bulkley, A. J. Dittenhoefer, John Hooper, and Charles W. Gardner, delegates to the Central Campaign Club.

THE SHAP POTES IN THE NORTH RIVER .- ATTANCE ments were made yesterday whereby the intolerable nuisance of the Jersey fishermen's shad poles is to be removed forthwith. Doubtless this annual annovance to our shipping would not have been renewed if the Harbor Commissioners were aided in their useful work by the Legislature. It appears that they went to the Legislame sarly in January to ask for several amendments to the act under which they serve. One of then went to Albany no less than four times to present the matter, and to give reasons for the application. A bill was perfected and presented through Mr. Manierre in the Senate, but that body sent it to the Committee on Commerce, who subsequently reported unfavorably. When it came up for passage, Mr. Prosser of Eric

When it came up for passage, Mr. Prosser of Erie moved to strike out the 9th section:

"All the fines and penalties incurred under this act shall be recoverable by, and in the name of said Commissioners. In all cases where the fines and penalties prescribed by this act are made lieses upon property, they shall be a forced by attachments issued by the Court where the proceedings for the recovery of such those and penalties shall be penalties to the officers to whom executions of such courts are issued, and shall be enforced and discharged in like manner as attachments against property of non-resident debtors; and all fines and penalties which are made lieme on vessels under this act shall be peating to be recoverable from the master, owner, or configure of such vessel; and the said Commissioners shall have power, in their discretion to realit any fines or penalties I icurred under this act. For the purposes of this act all piers and bulk heads shall be desimed and taken as extending into the adjoining streets in the rear thereof a distance of ten feet. In all actions and proceedings under this act, it he Masime Court or Dusriet Courts of the City of New-York, the summons and stachment shall be returnable in not more than four days from their date, and where the resi name of defendant by a focular shall be brought against the defendant by a fectitious name."

The Commissioners finding that such action crippled

The Commissioners finding that such action crippled the bill, they asked Mr. Manierrs to withdraw it. This offer at withdrawal brought some of the Senators to think of the matter, and accordingly some of them pleaded for its reconsideration, as they had not folly understood it before. Mr. Trueman of Chenung, the main opponent of the bill, agreed that a bill should be drawn up. Accordingly the Commissioner in attendance, with Mr. Montgomery of St. Lawrence, drew up a bil to which Mr. Trueman consent d. When ther consideration was moved, Trueman backed out of his agreement, and the reconsideration was not asked for.

The Commissioners thep, finding that they could not do justice to the State under the present law, communieated with the Governor, asking to be relieved from the duties of Harbor Commissioners, which communi eation the Governor sent to the Senate last Saturday.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY .- The regular meeting of the Sachems of Tammany was held as their headquarters last evening. Grand-Sachem Fowler in the chair. Alderman Peck and Alderman Henry were initiated, and several new names were proposed. No other business of importance was transacted.

INERRIATES' FRIENDS' SOCIETY .- The friends who have organized the Inebriates' Friends' Society solicit aid in the shape of money, clothing, food, &c., for the purpose of assisting them in carrying out its object, namely, the salvation of the drunkard. Their appeal may be found in another column.

BRICKLAYERS ON A STRIKE .- A special meeting of the Bricklayers' Benevolent and Protective Union was held last night at Convention Hall in Wooster street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of striking for an increase of wages. Wm. Holt, the President of the Union, occupied the chair. About 500 members were present. The wages heretofore paid have been \$1 75 per day, and an increase of 25 cents is now asked. Reports were received from numerous employers, and it was found that thirty-five bosses had consented to pay the increase, while others still held off, though not peremptorily refusing.

A motion was made that all workmen not receiving the standard price, make application, in a respectful manner, to their employers, on Tuesday (this) morning, for the increase, and in the event of being refused, they knock off work until their demands are acceded to.

Mr. Timothy Cappagh made a lengthy speech, and in the course of his remarks counseled moderation. He thought it would be better to avoid a strike, if possible, as those who went on a strike were generally the losers. About four years ago they made a strike for higher wages, but before doing so they went to their employers, who told them they would pay the alvance if all the others would. So matters continued until some one gave the ball a kick, and it rolled from Beaver street away up town. All came in and paid the increase. He arged upon those present to reflect before they voted, as their action would affect many members of the Union not present.

The motion was finally put to vote, and carried by over three-fourths of those present.

The President read a section from the By-Laws setting forth that those who got the advance would be compelled to pay from 25 cents to \$1 weekly for the benefit of the etrikers.

Mr. Cappagh urged upon the strikers the necessity of making their demand in a respectful manner. He hoped they would not resort to violence, use obscene language or imprecations, as such conduct would be beneath the dignity of the Union.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock until Thursday evening

FIRE IN MERCER STREET .- At 11 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 135 Mercer street, involving a lose to the occupants of about \$2,000 or \$2,560. Mr. George H. Kitchen, manufacturer of gas fixtures, occupied the basement; Eoff & Shepard the second floor, and Whitney & Lyon, sewing-machine manufacturers, the third and fourth floors. The fire originated in a rear room on the fourth floor, which was packed nearly full of sewing machines i which was packed nearly full of sewing machines in heavy boxes, but how or in what manner it started in unknown. Many of the machines were damaged by the heat and by water, and the loss thereon will amount to about \$1,500. The fire was confined to the water. The machinery of Mesrs. Eoff & Shepard, silversmiths, was considerably damaged by water, as was also the stock in the basement. All the parties

DECISIVE ACTION OF THE PIANOMAKERS .- More than a year ago the German pianomakers of this city, by whom the trade is chiefly monopolized, struck for higher wages, and organized themselves very efficiently into a permanent protective and matual benefit society. with F. Gelman, esq., as Fromdent. They held regu- some by persons as me intermed vectories

lar meetings, and levied small fees upon each member for the benefit of the sick, and the strength of the union in sase of lany future collision with their employers. Last evening a meeting was held for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the cabinetmakers who are now on strike. Speeches were made by various persons, representing both the pianomakers and the cabinetmakers, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that each member should contribute from fifty cents to \$1 per week for the benefit of the cabinetmakers who are on strike, and to continue doing so until they proved the supremacy of the workingman in the present case.

The money is to be collected by the representatives The money is to be collected by the representatives of each shop, and the officers of the cabinet-makers' union are to disborse it at their discretion. The meeting was largely attended, and the orators were greeted with many an enthusiastic "Bravo." On Sanday evening the pinno-makers held an election of officers for the ensuing half year, which resulted as follows:

F. Gillman, President, relected; H. Retniander, Recording Secretary; Lowis Schridt, Financial Secretary; F. Roland, Corresponding Secretary; T. Mayer, Tressurer.

WERE THERE THREE OR FOUR MURDERS !- The Albany Knickerbooker sava-

"It has been ascertained that a young man named William Van Dyck, a former resident of Albany, and who resided when at home in Orange street, was on board the E. A. Johnson at the time of the enactment of the awful tragedy on that boat. Young Van Dyck had been sailing with his father, who owns a small vessel running between Albany and New-York. Jus before the E. A. Johnson sailed, he left his father and shipped with Capt. Burr for a voyage to Virginia."

If such is the fact why did not his name appear upon the shipping articles of the sloop Johnson?

RESCUED .- The \$800 required to purchase the slave wife of "Sam" in Washington, noticed in THE TRIB-UNE on Monday, and which were to be raised by the 1s of April, were secured on Saturday, and the woman rescued and restored to her husband and children.

Mass Meeting of Journeymen House-Painters -Last evening the journeymen house painters of this city held another mass meeting, Patrick Keady in the chair. The chairman having stated the object of th meeting to be that of determining upon a regular standard of wages, which should be not less than \$2

per day.

A painter from Brooklyn stated that he had been delegated to attend that meeting, and to report that the Brooklyn painters were unmimons in their determination to remain by the decision of the New-York Sotton to remain by the New-York Sotton to remain by the decision of the New-York Sotton to remain by the New-York Sotton to remain by the New-York Sotton to remain by ciety. Last night they were to have a meeting purpose of ratifying their strike for \$2 12 per day.

Reports were received from about 17 shops in which

\$2 a day was being paid.

Mr. Mclivaine charged that shops had been reported as paying \$2 a day in which not more than twelve or fourteen shillings a day were being paid. He said that shops in which only one man was paid \$2 a day, while perhaps a dozen or more men were being paid 12 and 14 shillings a day, could not be legitimately re-\$2 a day was being paid.

ported as paying \$2 a day.

A cuter in a tailor's shop addressed the meeting at some length, in favor of a National Union of all trades,

for the protection of labor.

A number of new members were received by the payment of their fees, and the meeting adjourned.

A DOUBLE ELOFEMENT.—The neighborhood of Avenue C, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was thrown into a state of intense excitement on Saturday last in consequence of the elopement of a man named Charles Hartmann with the wife of a neighbor named John Zimmerman, all Germane. Hartmann murried a rich widow by whom he had one child; and laterly, by representing that he was about commencing business, obtained between \$10,000 and \$11,000. They lived on the front of the avenue, while Zimmerman lived in a tonement house in the rear. Clandestine interviews had taken place between Hartmann and Mrs. Zimmerman—who is represented as a very fine looking Zimmerman—who is represented as a very fine looking woman—for some time past, which, atthough it created ill feeling between the remainder of the two families, was not thought to be of a nature to create alarm. Zimmerman, who is a baker, took things rather quietly and attended to his business regularly; but on Saturday morning, when he returned from

quietly and attended to his business regularly; but on Saturday morning, when he returned from his nightly invore, he was astonished to find his "frau" missing, and most of his household goods gone. His three children were left, however, as some sort-of consolation. He soon ascertained that a carman had left the house with the goods but a few minutes before, and he ran out and overtook him. Being un-able to speak English so as to be understood, he made the most violent costignizations, attempted to stoot the the most violent gestivulations, attempted to stop the carman's horse, and in fact acted in such a manner carman's horse, and in fact acted in such a manner that the carman, thinking he was crazy, took him on the vehicle and conveyed him to the Police Headquarters in Broome street. Here Zimmerman explained the nature of affairs by means of an interpreter, and the carman was compelled to take the goods back to the house. He was to have conveyed them to Jersey City, where the guilty pair had ordered them to be left. Yesterday morning Zimmerman, accompanied by Mrs. Hartmann, went to the Detective Office. The former appeared less wild than he was on Saturday but still seemed to be greatly weighed down by the misfortune which had befallen him. Mrs. Hartmann, who is quite a fine looking lady, said she was glad her good-for-nothing husband was gone, although she re-

who is quite a nice locating lady, said she was grad her good-for-nothing husband was gone, although she re-gretted the loss of her money. She is not left destitute however, being the owner of considerable property in her own right. It is probable that the guilty pair have gone to Philadelphia. Mrs. Hartmann didn't feel in gene to Philadelphia. Mrs. Hartmann didn't feel in clined to follow the matter up, thinking herself better off without her husband than with him. She is glad he is gone, and will not willingly do anything to bring him back agaim. Not so with Zimmerman, however. He thinks his wife is a very good woman yet; but that Hartmann is a very bad man. He hopes she may come back and resume her duties by taking charge of the kleinen kinder whom she so cruelly deserted.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL,-James Kelly, a native DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.—James Kelly, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from the effect of injuries received on the 29th of February. The deceased was formerly a hand on board the steamship Northern Light, and while cleaning some machinery received an extensive wound in the head from the walking beam. After lingering for a number of days the inflammation caused by the wound extended to the longs, resulting in doath Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

RRUTAL MURDER.

MAN STAMPED TO DEATH.

Two men, named Patrick Murphy and Peter Hail, got into an altercation yesterday afternoos, at 4 o'clock, in the grocery and liquor-stere of Harmon Lohman, on the north-west corner of Water street and Rutgers ellp, and during the affray that ensued between them, Murphy knocked his antagonist dows, and literally stamped and kicked him to death. Hall was in the bar-room, where he had been nearly all day carousing, and at the time above mentioned was standing alongside of the bar, when Murphy entered and jostled against him, causing him to spill his liquor over the floor. At this Hall became exasperated, and conmenced quarreling with Murphy.

From words they got to blows, Hall, as is alleged, striking the other first. Murphy, who is a large, powerfully built man, in his anger, then seized Hull, and throwing him upon the floor, jumped upon him and kicked him in the face and about the head and body, until life was extinct. The bystanders dared not interfere, and the infuriated man, having fully satisfied his thirst for blood, ran out of the door and escaped.

As soon as Murphy left the store, the persons who were present, and who witnessed the brutal act, rushed to the aid of Hall, but found that he was dead. The police were notified, and the body of the deceased was removed to the Seventh Ward Station-House, to a wait the action of the Coroner's inquest. The face of deceased was terribly lacerated, and his body bore the imprints of the nails in Murphy's heavy boots. Deceazed was a caulker by trade, and spent most of his wages in purchasing liquor. He was a single man, and resided at the corner of Rutgers and Monroe

Murphy is a laborer employed on Nicholson's Dry Dock, foot of Pike street, and has a wife and three children. He resided at No. 379 Cherry street. The police instituted a search for the murderer, but up to a

late hour had not ascertained his whereabouts. B. M. Young, H. F. Schmale, and John McCarty, were taken into custody and detained as witnesses. The proprietor of the place, it is said, was out on the sidewalk, but would not interfere in the fight.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR MARCH. - During the month of March, 43 American vessels were reported totally lost and missing, as follows: 3 steamers, ships, 12 barks, 5 brigs, 14 schoopers, and 1 sloop; abanconed, 6 sunk by collision, 1 capsized, and missing. The value of these vessels is estimated at \$720 600, exclusive of their cargoes. There were

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.... ALBAN', April 2, 1869.
The bill to establish the grade of the Flatbush aveme, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading.
The following bills were, passed:
To confirm the acts of the New-York Council rela-Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to incorporate

the Rose Juvanile Asylum Association of New-York.
The bill to amend the charter of the Homestand Fire
Insurance Company was reported favorably.
The Metropolitan Police bill, reorganizing the Comnission and giving the appointment of the new Boar

mission and giving the appointment of the new board to the Governor, was taken up for final reading.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY spoke at some length in opposition, excepting particularly to the clause which provides that any policeman may sater a house or other building without a warrant, where he has probable cause to suppose that stolen property is concealed there, or some crime has been or is being committed

there.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke at length against the attempt to make a political machine of the police force. During his remarks he onlogized the action of Simeon Draper, who, while on the commission, endeavored honestly to conduct the law, and when he found himself over-

Mesers. HAMMOND and GRANT argued against he constitutionality of the clause objected to by Mr

Murphy.
Mesers GOSS and ROBERTSON argued in favor of

Tel latter said the Republicans are responsible for the law, and should not leave the force in the hands of Democrats. He claimed if the bil passed that the Republican vote in the city would be increased 20,000. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 10 to 17, Mesers. Manierre and Hillhouse, Republicans, voting in the affirmative.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee of

the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. A large number of remonstrances from different parts of the country were presented against the Insolvent bill.

The Insolvent bill came down from the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved to refer it back eported complete. Lott.
Mr. CALLICOT moved to take from the table the

Mr. CALLICOT moved to take from the twist the petition of the citizens of Brooklyn asking for the impeachment of Judge Culver upon sworn charges of malfeasance in office, made sgainst him.

Mr. MilleR opposed the motion and it was lost.

Mr. CALLICOT rais d a point of order that the petition must be regularly presented and read, and could not be laid on the table until it was read. The SPEAKER ruled that the point was not well taken, inasmuch as the time to raise the point was when the petition was before the Hoose.

Several bills of no general interest were passed; among them, one to loan money to the Autwerp Laterary Institute in reference to the University of New-York.
One to amend the act authorizing the formation of

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

To release the first lien of State mortgage on the property of the State Agricultural Society.

Recess till 7 p. m.
The following bills were passed:
In relation to bale hay and hay scales.
To authorize the City of Rochester to raise \$10,000

by tax for schools. To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company of New-York.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Medical and Sargical

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank of New To incorporate the Down-Town Club of the City of

To incorporate the Long Island Railroad Company. Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2, 1860.

A NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD. In the Assembly to-day Mr. Collins, from the Com mitte on Cities and Villages, reported complete the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in South, West, and other Streets in the City of New York, which report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BUSHWICK AVENUE. Mr. Briggs, from the Select Committee consisting of the Kings County delegation, reported complete the bill to widen Bushwick avenue, which report was agreed to, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third

NEW-YORK CONSTABLES.

The bill to extend the term of office of Constables in the City of New-York from one to two years, was ordered to a third reading.

KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Also the bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings
County to erect a new Court House.

A large number of other bills of a local character were reported complete, and ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

ressions per day, will afford opportunity for consider-able mischief.

TOLLING RAILROADS. The Attorney-General sent in a lengthy communica-tion in reply to a resolution of the House asking his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law of 1851 abolishing railroad tells. The Attorney General ar-rives at the conclusion that the act was in violation of the requirements of the Constitution. Three thousand five hundred copies of the document were ordered to be printed for the use of the Assembly.

FASSAGE OF BILLS.

Among the bills read a third time and passed by the Assembly to-day were the following:
To incorporte the People's Savings Bank of Dutchess

To incorporate the Rockland Savings Bank.

The act for the Preservation of Wild Deer, Birds, and Fish.

and Fish.

For the speedy Completion of Sections 20 and 21 of
the Oswego Canal Enlargement.

The bill in relation to the surplus waters of the Canal
at Lockport, and the lessees thereof (renewal of leme),
was lost on its final reading, 42 to 35.

In the Senate, the bill to extend the charter of the Atlantic Dock Company 21 years, was read a third time,

The bill to confirm certain acts of the Common Counell of the City of New-York was lost on its final read-ing, 14 to 6. This bill declares valid the contract for regulating and grading Fourth avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth street, made with John McGrane in 1858, and ducets the Controller to pay for all work done, or to be done, in pursuance of said contract. The bill to amend the act of 1848, to authorize the

formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes was read a third time and passed. This bill authorizes the Courts to declare insolvent companies which do not declare divi-

dends.

The bill to prevent fraude in the sale of goods and personal property at auction was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the better protection of Steamboat Piers

in the City of New-York was ordered to a third read-ing. This bill prevents Harbor-Masters from assignvessels to any piers of which steamboats are eatitled to the use.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The best thing done in the Senate to-day was the summary disposal it made of the concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to reorganize the Court Appeals. This subject has been a special order for day at 1 o'clock, and when that hour arrived Mr. Perry moved that the special order be postponed until the 4th of July next, which was lost 9 to 11. Mr. Truman then moved that it be postponed indefinitely, which was adopted 14 to 6 as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Abell, Colvin, Connelly, Ferry, Fiero, Grant, Lapham, McGraw, Montgemery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Rich-mond, Truman, Warner, NAYS-Messrs. Goss, Hammond, Lawrence, Prosacr, Ram-

THE USURPATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SEN ATR! : \$200.—The undersigned offers the following prizes: \$200 for the best Legal Essay on \$100 for the best Popular Essay on the following questions, viz:

I. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to coerce witnesses for information to

merely aid legislaticn ? merely aid legislation?

II. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Secute of the United States to seize and force witnesses from their States to merely aid logislation?

III. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to investigate alloged crime to morely

The Essays must not exceed 40 pages octave "long primer" The Essays must not exceed 40 pages octavo "long primer" type, and are required by the Committee (whose address will be published hereafter), on the 1st day of June, 1860. The award will be announced on or before its July following.

Popers of all parties, and of no party, but who favor fair play and free discussion, are respectfully solicited to publish this notice. The Essays will be sent to all who forward me marked

copies of their papers containing the above. Address "care of Arny, box No. 699, Georgetowa, D. C." THADDEUS HYATT.

Hackington July March 20, 1900.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE-CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS-CHARLESTON CONVEN-

TION. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860. Three topics, at the present moment, seem to possess the mind of the political world at the National Capital, namely, the President's protest against the House Investigating Committee; the coming elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island; and the approaching Convention at Charleston. A word of these, in their order.

I. Public opinion seems generally to concur in the sentiment, that the President started before he was sent for, and that "J. B." is not Andrew Jackson. When Jackson sent his famous Protest to the Senate, defying Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and the followers of the Great Triumvirate, the heart of the people beat responsive to his glowing words, because he was waging war upon a mammoth moneyed cor-poration, which they believed was endeavoring to corrupt the country and subvert its liberties. Then, too, there was a heroism in the old man's mode of attack upon these powerful chiefs which gave to the conflict the air and aspect of a battle among giants. And Jackson was the idol of his while there was a majesty in his mien and party: magnetism in his personal contact which aroused unprecedented enthusiasm in the masses. More over, the great body of the nation, and especially the middle classes, believed he was honest beyond most public men, and not only proof against corrupt appliances in his own case, but had never stooped to

heir use upon others. Now, in all these essential points, there is not merely no resemblance between Buchanan and Jackson, but the wide difference between the men and the contest in which they engaged strikes the most casual observer. Buchanan is skulking away from his foes; he is seeking, as all candid spectator think, to hide corruption and roguery from the publie gaze; he is trying to shield from exposure gross attempts to subvert the independence of the people and the purity of the ballot-box by bribery; barely tolerated by a portion of his party, and is heartily despised and derided by the residue; he has not the slightest hold upon the popular heart; while an attempt to arouse enthusiasm in his among the masses would be as hopeless as to seek to excite an insurrection in a grave-yard by whistling to the tomb-stones. Having thrown down the gauge of battle, the Committee will not shrink from taking it up. Indeed, it would not be wonderful if he it up. Indeed, it would not be wonderful if he should be summoned before them to give testimony (not, of course, to criminate hinself) in regard to the grounds of his statements in the Pittsburgh let-

II. The impression prevails very generally here that the elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island will have a potent influence upon the Presidential Why not? Is the President above the law? If the Republicans carry both these States after the tremendous assaults which have been made upon them by the Democracy, then shrewd calculators admit that the prospects of the Charleston nominee will be dimmed, and those of the Chicago candidate brightened, by the result. The most intense interest is manifested in these significant contests, and all eyes are strained thither-

III. Some politicians argue that if the Democracy lose Connecticut and Khode Island, it will aid Douglas at Charleston; while others claim that such a result would operate precisely the other way. But the prevailing opinion seems to be that Douglas is doomed past recovery, and that the struggle is narrowed down to Hunter, Guthrie, Breckinridge, and Lane, with the chances in favor of the former.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

McFarland, Dane Co., Wis., March 27, 1860. We have a Chief Justice to elect one week from to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of E V. Whiton last year. L. S. Dixon was last year appointed to fill the vacancy until an election should be held. In the meantime, Judge Dixon has given two decisions adverse to the former decisions of our Supreme Court in regard to State Rights. Judge Dixon would have regarded the Fugitive Slave act as unconstitutional if it had come up as an original question; but, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court had decided it otherwise, and had assumed that they (the U.S. Supreme Court) had appellate jurisdiction, Judge Dixon felt Too industrious.

The House resolved to meet at 9 in the morning hereafter, and to hold three sessions per day—morning, afternoon, and evening. The Legislature will possibly constant two weeks longer, which, with three to and sustain the former decisions of our constant two weeks longer, which, with three to and sustain the former decisions of our constant two weeks longers, which, with three to and sustain the former decisions of our constant two weeks longers, which, with three to and sustain the former decisions of our constant two weeks longers, which, with three constant two weeks longers, which will be constant to the constant two weeks longers and the constant two weeks longers are constant to the constant two weeks longers and the constant two weeks longers are constant to the constant t State Supreme Court, A Scott Sloan was nominated by the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice. The Democrats then called out Judge Dixon as an independent candidate.

The Democratic vote of the State will be given unanimously for Judge Dixon, and as Judge Dixon is generally considered a moderate Republican, the Democrats expect to elect their candidate as they expect several thousand Republican votes will be

given for Judge Dixon.

Many such votes, I have reson to believe, will be thus given, but if Judge Dixon shall be elected, it will be by his getting from four to eight thousand Republican votes. If Judge Sloan should be elected next Tuesday, you may set Wisconsin down as good for from fifteen to twenty thousand majority for the Republican candidate for the Presidency November next. If Judge Sloan shall be de feated Wiscosin is still good for from ten to fifteen thousand majority for the Republican ticket in Nov-

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION TO CHICAGO

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, March 29, 1860. Your paper of last Saturday contains a short telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Republican Convention of the VIIth District of Kentucky. It may perhaps be interesting to you to know a little

more about the predilections as well as about the per-

sonnel of our Slave State Republican Delegates. Mr. Bland Ballard is a born Kentuckian, grandson of the somewhat celebrated Kentucky Pioneer, Major Bland Ballard, who died, I think, at Bardstown, a few years ago. Mr. B. is a slaveholder, but an emancinationist, and acquitted himself as such in the struggle of 1849, and is a portly, thoroughgoing Republican. His favorite candidate for the Presidency is Liucoln of Illinois. He is a lawyer by profession, and at present the foremost and most successful practitioner in Ken-

Mr. H. W. Hawes, the other Delegate, is a native of Obio, but has lived in Kentucky twency odd years, and reared a 'amily of children on Kentucky soil, who are all Republicans, like him; and so are all his collat-eral relations, all tollowing his teaching. There are enough of them to make quite a respectable Republi-can meeting. He is a very estnest Anti-Slavery man, and has not only manumitted his own slaves, but sus-tained much injury in business, through the enmity of the ruling class. He is a manufacturer by profession. and his predilections oscillate between Seward and

Cassins M. Clay.

Of the two alternates, Messrs. Frische and Meriwether, the former is a German by birth. Our District will also send many an outside delegate to the Chicago Convention; people who have not seen a Republican gathering for some time, and long for the sight.

LOUISVILLE.

THE PERIL OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The following private letter from Mr. Clay shows that the agitation in Madison County is more sarious than the Kentucky papers represent. The letter is dated March 29, 1860;

"Yours of the 19th is received. I have only time to "Yours of the 19th is received. I have only time to say that we are in a state of war. The oligarchy were aiming at me in the expulsion of the Bereaus from their homes, being in hopes that I would forcibly defend them, 'the radicals.' Defeated by my Frankfort speech, rallying all the conservative men to my standard, they churlishly gave in, yet faming the discontent by garbling my speeches North, and circulating false rangers. Hamon's return to his saw-mil at Bereauty and the saw-mil at Bereauty and t (where he employed many Repainment, gave held

fuel to the old fire. I went there on Saturday, and

fuel to the old life. I went there on Sudday, and tried to induce him to leave, telling him he, would bring on a fight, and advising the Republicans to keep apart from the movement. The mother cried out that I was then plotting an attack. On Monday they met at Beres, insulted the people by searching the houses, and no finding Lanson, they provoked a conflict; several were Younded, and the Lynchers were

defeated.
"On Tuest ay they returned in force; but finding no "On Tues' ay they returned in force; but finding no one, they broke up the saw-mill, and swore vengeance against me and the whole party. In the mean time (on Tuesday) I spoke at Richmond, stating that I was and has been for peace; that I stood upon the ground of my Frankfort speech, and should defend myself and friends. The mob increases in violence; I lie upon my aims awaiting an attack; my family absolutely refuse to retire, saying they will run bullets and aid, as in 1776. If driven into the words, I shall attempt to hold my position as long as possible; standing on the Coastitution, the laws, and my right, I will defend them or die. The cunnon at Lexington is sent for, and the Governor aids.

die. The cannon at Lexington is sent for, and the Governor aids.

"Is this my cause only, or that of the American people? Is it to be vindicerad in this way, and now? Shall I stand or fall alon. "May God defend the right?" Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

"P. S.—My daughters are as firm as I and Mrs. C. "C."

The attempt to expel Mr. Clay from Kentucky has been tried before, but only to recoil upon the heads of its authors. The hour when Cassias M. Clay is exiled from his native State will be a sad one for Kentucky. From the Free States of the North and the Slave States of the South, thousands of his ardent friends will arise in his defense, and his expatriation will cause the name of Kentucky to become a hissing and a by-word throughout the land. But we hope for better things from the great State of Kentucky. It annot be that the land of Clay can be so utterly beotted as to allow mob law to rule throughout her borders.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Association, last night, Mr. A. C. Hills called attention to a letter of Cassius M. Clay, received in this city yesterday, in which he stated that the mob had resolved to drive him and his associates from the State by violence; that the Governor of the State aided the mob, and that he elept on his arms expecting momentarily an attack. In conclusion Mr. Hills offered the following resolutions: conclusion Mr. Hills offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the attempt now making to expel Cassius

M. Clay and his associates, peaceful and law-abiding citizens,
from the State of Kentucky, we recognize the hand of the bloody
and burbarous system of shavery, which the Democratic party
is striving to fasten upon the Territories of this country.

Resolved, That the herois bearing and many courage of Cassius
M. Clay, in his efforts in the cause of peaceful and constitutional
emaneipation, entitle him to the warm admiration and sympathy of the Republican party, always, and especially in the house
of danger.

After spirited remarks by Messrs. VAN BUREN, EASTERBROOK, COFFIN, and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that they be published in THE N. Y. TRIBUNE and Evening

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

NINTH DAY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The session to day has been the most exciting of the entire Conference. The memoirs of some six deceased members were read this morning, and this af ernoon the famous Tract subject was before the Conference, and elicited most excited debate. But the feature in the way of intense feeling was in the case of the Rev. W. Quinn, against whom charges were preferred for holding slaves, contrary to the Discipline, in that though his slaves were manumitted, it was not until they were thirty-three years of age. Mr. Quinn was requested, last Conference, to manumit them earlier. He entered into an argument, in his reply by letter, questioning the right of the Conference to authoritatively determine the exact time at which he should manumit. As the case may become of some wide importance, it may be well to sketch it. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham As the case may become of some wide importance, it may be well to sketch it. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham contended that the Slavery which manumited slaves at thirty-five years of age was the most profitable kind, and that it was not a manumission such as looked to extipation. Mr. Quigley said we were about to try this man for not being Anti-Slavery, when he had manumited his slaves at a time when they would bring him some \$20,000; try a man for not being Anti-Slavery who has lost \$20,000 for this very principle.

A substitute, which was offered for the motion to entertain the charge, showed the case to have a documentary history, which was that, in 1842, this Conference requested all ministers being within the State of

ence requested all ministers being within the State of Delaware absointely to manumit their slaves, but fixed no time. In Maryland, it was understood at that ime there could be no manumission, and accordingly they simply requested ministers resident there, and

they simply requested ministers resident there, and bolding slaves, to endeavor to induce them to accept of their liberty, and go to Africa.

In 1845, Mr. Quinn had to answer the question, "Do you hold slaves in any way?" and he said he did. He was then required to manumit them, and execute a deed of manumission, but it fixed no time.

In 1846 Mr. Quinn replied by letter, and his character was passed &c.

In 1846 Mr. Quant reports ter was passed, &c.

The question was on the right of the Conference to go behind that action, under which he was required to manumit, without any period being fixed, and in years goorer than the laws of the State of Mary-land fixed as the limit at which they should not be exercised. It was also stated that his wife had absolute control over the slave property, and that he could not manumit her slaves without her coasent. So that it was argued she was the responsible party in the

Finally, however, the Conference disposed of the case on the ground that it was closed by his compliance with the requirement of the Conference of 1845, which, it was alleged, put it beyond their control at present. It thus constitutes not even an exception to the recommendation of this Conference one year ago, that ministers manumit slaves at 25 and 21 years of age respectively, for male and female. The vote was not on the justness of his course, but on the abstract question whether his case was covered and finally disposed of by the Conference accentance. &c. finally disposed of by the Conference acceptance, &c.,

In the evening the appointments were read by the

The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the oldest and most popular daily papers of that city, published by Mr. Harding, has just undergone some notable changes. It is transformed to a large eight-page twocent sheet, handsomely printed, and exhibits alacrity, fullness, and talent, in its various editorial and news departments. Thus gradually are the most flourishing ournals adopting THE TRIBUSE form. We wish The Inquirer all success.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN IN PHILADELPHIA.-In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Judge Cadwallader delivered an opinion in the case of Laura Keene agt. Wheatley & Ciarke of the Arch-street Theater, in regard to the copyright of the play of "Our American Cousin." The opinion was very lengthy, and decided in fact that Laura Keene had no copyright to the play, but at the same time it gives damages in the amount of \$500 against Wheatley & Clarke, for having used the play.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York, New-foundland, and London Telegraph Company, held in the City of London, March 28, 1869, it was, on motion of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and seconded by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt praningaria.

motion of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and seconded by Mr.
Wilson G. Hunt, unanimously
Resolved, That this Company will transmit over their lines,
daily (Sundays excepted), during the remainder of this year, f.ee
of charge, as follows:
To the Associated Press;
To the Superintendent of the Coast Survey;
To the Suntheonian Institution; and
The Englishman Institution; and
The Manifold Observatory, a brief meteorological report
from Newfoundland, as a contribution to science, and as a means
of demonstrating the great utility of the Telegraph in that department of knowledge.
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the
agent of the Associated Press; Professor A. D. Bache, L. L. J.,
Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Prefessor Joseph Henry,
LL. D., Secretary of the Smithoulan Institution, Washington.
HAITIAX, Saturday, March 31, 1860.
The Executive Committee of the Nova-Scotia Telegraph Company accede with pleasure to the required
meteorological report being transmitted free from
Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland for the parties named.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 2—FLOUR quiet, sales of Howard street at \$15.00 ± 5.07. When Y boyant; White, \$155.00 ± 5.07. When Y boyant; White, \$155.00 ± 10.7 Red. \$14.00 ± 14.00 more and advanced le., white and yellow, 70072c. PROVISIONS stressly, Mess Pork \$18; Prime \$15; Bacon 10c. Whisky steady at 24.9c.

PHILADRIPHIA, April 2.—FLOUR very dull. Where steady and quiet; White at \$15.00 ± 162, Red. \$1.400 ± 14. Correspond to the control of the c

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Republican Charter ticket to be voted to-day is THOS. W. FIELD, for Collector of Taxes and Assessments.

JOHN WILLIAMS for Street Commissioner.

JOHN C. DURYRA, for Commissioner of Repairs and Sucolies Republicans of Brooklyn, vote early, vote the whole ticket, and success is ours.

THE ELECTION.—The election for charter officers takes place this day, and politicians were consequ so busy last night that no business not connect the election could be transacted. Thus the Common Council did not meet. At the hour appointed for calling the Board to order the President took the chair, but not a solitary Alderman was present. There was consequently no meeting. The neighborhood of the City Hall was crowded with politicians all day, and several fights occurred between the friends of the opposing Democratic factions, who had waxed warm in advocating the merits of their favorite candidates. John McCauley and Patrick Kenan were arrested for assaulting Hugh O'Rourke, but were released on giving bail. The regular mee ings of the Board of Education take place on the first Tuesday of every month, but in consequence of the election to-day there will be no meeting until Thursday evening, the 5th inst.

CONCERT.-The Sunday-School of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of First place and Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, will give a concert this evening.

THE FERRIAGE QUESTION .- The argument on the injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from appropriating money for the purpose of aiding the passage of the One-Cent Ferriage bill by the Legislature was heard by Judge Culver of the City Court yesterday afternoon. The decision will be rendered at 10 o'clock this morning.

this city last week was 111, of which 52 were males and 59 females. The principal diseases were consumption, 16; scarlet fever, 12; small pox, 4; convolsions, infantile, 9, etc. Under one year of age, 31. Natives of United States, 82; Ireland, 19; all other countries, 10. TO THE HUMANE -The humane of Williamsburgh,

sleeping upon the bare floor, and patiently submitting to all the horrors of want, pennilessness, and affliction. Have we Christ-lans in our midst? FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.-L te on Sunday night the

CHARGE OF ARSON.-Noah L. Brown was brought CHARGE OF ARSON.—NORN L. Brown was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday for examination on the charge of setting fire to a stable in Futton lane on Saturday night, and also with setting fire to a carpentershop in De Kasb avenue, a short time previous. A youth named Edward Riker testified to the effect that he saw a man of Brown's dimensions, and dressed as he usually dresses, jump over the gate adjuling the carpentershop just before the fire was discovered. At this stage of the proceedings the examination was adjourned until Thursday.

ROBBERY.-On Sunday afternoon the apartments of a house corner of Franklin and Oak streets, Geenpoint, or pied by W. Stillwaron, were broken open while the fam were at church, and wearing apparel valued at \$40 was stol Officer Davis subsequently found the property secreted is chimney of the same house, which is occupied by several failles.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT,-About 1 o'clock on Sanday FIRE AT GREENFOINT.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the two-story frame-builting belonging to J. Simmons's ship yard, lecated at the corner of Washington and Mitton streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at care, and Engine Compeny No. 11, and Hose Company No. 2 were on the spot promptly, but the flames gained the ascendency, and before the fire was subdued, the two-story frame house, and a loft and thed about 100 fact long were demolthed. The shed and loft are 300 feet lorg, and the whole extent would have been destryed but for the efficiency of the firemen. The building where the fire originated was used as an oasum shop, and the loft for moulds. No portion of the premises has been in use for several mouths and it is supposed that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. No insurance.

STEALING A COW AND CALF. -On Sunday, a German

MILLER—Joseph Miller, No. 30 Court street, Brocklyn.
Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (Wednesday)
paper. Movements of Ocean Steamers. TO DEPART.

TO ARRIVE.

Southampton. New-York.

Southampton. New-York.

Liverpool.... New-York.

Liverpool.... New-York.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... APRIL 2. Cleared. Steamship-Star of the West, McGowan, Havans, M. O.

Steamshlp—Star of the West, McGowan, Havans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships—Bavaria, Bailey, Havre, W. Whitlock; J. S. Hall, Graves, St. Jehn's, N. B.; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Co.

Barks—E. Cushing, Dixon, Arroya, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Sarah, Andrews, Bunkak, J. Notton, jr.

Brigs—Costa Rics, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad; Honer (Br.), Crane, Antiqua J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners—Ocean Wave, Lockhart, St. John's, N. B., D. R.
Dewsif; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Margaret, Henson Peter, burg, Jas. Hunter; R. M. Browning, Risier, Plymouth, &c., M. T. Runyan & Co.; Coronet (Br.), Nickerson, St. Jehn's, Thos. James; J. B. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, M. T. Runyan; D. Smith, Miller, Matacass, I. B. Gager; S. Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, J. Smith & Ce.

Steamer—Franklio, Dougherty, Baitmore.

Arrived. Steamship Chesapenke, Crowell, Portland, mdse. and pass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Big Fredonia (of Ellsworth), Lord, Carthagens Feb. 24, rabber, & c, to James Bishop & Co. Has had head winds and heavy weather the Co. Ship Royal Victoria (Br., of Huil), Watson, Sunderland 50 days, coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. March 24, int. 38, lon. 62, signaled ship Damiel Webster, of and from New-Bedford; 22th, lat. 39, lon. 69, spoke ship Storm King, hence for San Francisco. Bark J. B. Johnson (of Searsport), Biskes, Sagua in Grande 10 days, sugar, &c., to Peck & Church March 23 lat. 24 50, lon. 50 20, spoke ship Harvest Queen, 4 days from New-Orleans for Havre.

Big Fredonia (of Ellsworth), Lord, Carthagens Feb. 24, rabber, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Has had head winds and heavy weather the cartier passage; a prong foremast, lost mainboom, &c. Schr. Marblehead, lugraham, Rockland 5 days, stone for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. Rough and Ready, Robbins, Rockland 5 days, lime to

Schr. Manufered, 182.
Hook fortification.
Schr. Rough and Ready, Robbins, Rockland 5 days, lime to uaster. Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, lumber for Beston. Schr. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginis 3 days, wood. Schr. Caroline Knight, Parker, Lubec 8 days, to Smith & Boyn-Schr. Margaret Ann, Robinson, Boston 4 days, in ballast to

Schr. Thomas W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River 2 days, to master. Schr. Pennsylvania, Nash, New-London 3 days, in ballast to master. Schr. North Star, Beckard, George's Banks 3 days, ballibut to master.
Sebr. Alma (Br.), Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 17 days, potatoes
to D. R. Lewolf. er Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, mdse. and pass. to Batu-Steamer Dawn, 1997, States storeship Supply, Vera Cruz; steamer ship Star of the West, Havans and New-Orleans; ships Columbia. Liverpool; Pampero, San Francisco; and others.
WIND-During the day, from N. N. W., and fresh.

The steamship Montgomery, of Cromwell's Savannah line, was this morning to sed round to the Dry Dock for the purpose of having a new propeller put in.

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—The U. S. M. steamship James Adger, Adams, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this (Sainday) afternoon.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—The screw-steamship Huntsville, arrived last evening.

The United States Mail steamship Star of the South, from New-York, arrived yesterday (Sunday) morning at 2 o'clock. All well:

SANDY HOOK, sunset, April 2.—Ships Columbia, for Liver-ool, passed out over the Bar at 3:45 p. m; Pampero, for San rancisco, at 4:15. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind eah, N. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, April 2, sunset.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W.; weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, sunset, April 2.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W.; weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Below ships American Union, from Liverpool via Queenstown; Wyoning, from Liverpool; bark Stempede, from Messins.

BOSTON, April 2.—Arr. ship Escort, Bryant, from Cedit; arks Jacob Merrill, Park, from Mebile; Cossack, Crispin, from New-York; brig Notthern Belle, Psine, from Cap Haytien.

Bolow, ship Josephus, from Antwerp; bark Fruiter, from Messins.

CAPK MAY (Coast of Fordia), March 30—The back Mary R. Kendall (of Philadelphia), shankland, bound to Philadelphia (on, with a cape of sugar and mobissee, is ashore on Cold Spring Bar; 70 hhds. of molasses have been started, and nothing yet saved. The M. H. K. was built at Thomaston in 1965, 272 trees resister, rates A. 2 and ownsy by C. H. Prascott of Philadelphia. Y theel and cargo said to be insured in I man

CITY MORTALITY.-The total number of deaths in

by calling at No. 69 McKibbin street, will find, in attic, an odu cated and worthy woman named Mrs. Berner, with two children

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—Late on Sunday night the residents in the vicinity of Ainsile and Leonard streets, E. D., were startled by the shrill voice of a female frantically crying "Morder." Upon proceeding to the house a woman was discovered at a second-story whodow, calling for help and endeavoring to jump from the window, but was prevented by Mrs. Dale, the occupant of the house. The woman proved to be the servant girl names Bridget Ribey, who sha become insane. She was taken care of at the Station-House, and yes; erday was sent to the Aavlant.

named Peter Vogel was arrested on a warrant, charging him with stealing a cow and a calf from James Stevenson, milkman, in First street, Eastern District, on the 28th of March. It is al-leged that he butchered and sold the animals since. He will be taken before Justice Fox this morning.